## Supplemental files for:

## Dynamic organization of IncRNA and circular RNA regulators collectively controlled cardiac differentiation in humans

Yongsheng Li<sup>a,1</sup>, Jinwen Zhang <sup>a,1</sup>, Caiqin Huo <sup>a,1</sup>, Na Ding <sup>a</sup>, Junyi Li <sup>a</sup>, Jun Xiao <sup>a</sup>, Xiaoyu Lin <sup>a</sup>, Benzhi Cai <sup>b,\*</sup>, Yunpeng Zhang <sup>a,\*</sup>, Juan Xu <sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Bioinformatics Science and Technology, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150086, China.

<sup>b</sup>Department of Clinical Pharmacy, The Second Affiliated Hospital, and Department of Pharmacology, College of Pharmacy, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150086, China.

ES cell (ESC)	Mesoderm(ME	ES) Cardiac Pr	ecursor(CP) Ca	ardiomyocyte(CM)
	$\rightarrow$		$\rightarrow$	
			1	
Stage	ESC	MES	СР	СМ
mRNAs	17,886 (15,384)	17,404 (15,262)	17,480 (15,244)	17,349 (15,159)
IncRNAs	8,658 (6,213)	8,244 (6,052)	8,710 (6,324)	8,686 (6,221)
circRNAs	1,941 (782)	1,432 (596)	2,337 (911)	3,199 (1,176)
circRNA hosts	927 (382)	662 (298)	1,054 (426)	1,534 (562)

Figure S1. The number of expressed genes during heart differentiation. The digits enclosed represents the genes processed to be used in following analyses.



Figure S2. The expression levels of marker genes during heart differentiation.



Figure S3. The cumulative distribution of expression of mRNAs, IncRNAs and circRNAs.



**Figure S4. CircRNA expression in cardiac development.** The majority of circRNAs were with low abundance but a subset with higher expression.



**Figure S5. The divergence of samples from distinct cardiac development stages.** (a) Principle component analysis of transcriptome in a 3D graph of PC1, PC2 and PC3. The samples in the same stage tend to be grouped together. (b)The hierarchical clustering of top500genes, IncRNAs and circRNAs with higher expression variation, showed an apparent stage-specific structure during cardiac development.



**Figure S6. The expression patterns of genes.** (a) The percentage of genes (P) and IncRNAs (L) within each pattern. The digits in the table are colored; red indicates a higher proportion and green represents a relatively small percentage. (b) The expression patterns of genes.



Figure S7.The expression of representative IncRNAs during cardiac differentiation.



Figure S8. The expression patterns of circRNAs.



Figure S9. Stage-specific regulations and cellular functions of genes during cardiac differentiation. (a) Dynamic expression profile of genes. (b) Stage-specific enrichment of TF motifs. (c) Some representative TF motifs. (d) Biological processes enriched by stage-specific genes.



**Figure S10. The module of ESC-specific genes, IncRNAs and circRNAs.** There are three layers, the inner is the genes, the medium is the IncRNAs and the outside is circRNAs. There are two types of links, the orange is positive correlation and the blue represents negative correlation. Here, we used the symbol of host gene as the symbol of circRNA.



Figure S11. The module of MES-specific genes and IncRNAs.



Figure S12. The module of CP-specific genes, IncRNAs and circRNAs.



Figure S13. The module of CM-specific genes, IncRNAs and circRNAs.

## Supplemental tables

- Table S1. The gene expression patterns during heart differentiation. (Table S1.xlsx)
- Table S2. The IncRNA expression patterns during heart differentiation. (Table S2.xlsx)
- Table S3. The circRNA expression patterns during heart differentiation. (Table S3.xlsx)
- Table S4. The network modules for the specific stage of heart differentiation. (Table S4.xlsx)
- Table S5. Literature curation of the genes, IncRNAs and circRNAs in network modules. (Table S5.xlsx)